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THE HAMILTONS

of

OGDEN CENTER

*And Their Antecedents of Norwich, Colchester,
Nova Scotia, and the British Islands
Together with an Account of Several Related Families*

by

JAMES ALEXANDER ^HHAMILTON

*Designed, Illustrated, and made into a
Book by The Saunders Studio
Frontispiece by Jerome Laudermark*

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ЗИОТІЙНІ ІМУ І ЯВЛІВСЯ ВІДО

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New England
Historic Genealogical
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OPERS.

THEATRUM OPERARUM
MUSICALI ET CHORALI
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OPERA SACRA. MUSICALIS. ET CHORALIS.

THEATRUM OPERARUM

*This edition is limited to twenty-five
copies printed on handmade English
Tovil paper, of which this is:*

NUMBER 23



"Ancestors on Parade"

*Bound in Paisley Batik
Printed in 1930*





The origin of the Crest and Motto upon the original Coat of Arms of the Hamilton family is thus narrated: Sir Gilbert Hamilton, fleeing from the wrath of King Edward II to King Robert Bruce of Scotland, took refuge in a forest. Exchanging clothes with two woodcutters. Sir Gilbert and his servant were sawing through an oak tree when the English pursuers passed. Fearing that the Servant, who was gazing fearfully at the King's men, would arouse their suspicion, Sir Gilbert called to him the word "Through." This warning served to arouse the servant's attention to his assumed role of woodcutter, and the pursuers rode on through the forest. In memory of this deliverance, Sir Gilbert took "Through" for his Motto, and the oak cut by a saw for his Crest.

The three cinquefoils on the Coat of Arms are from the Crest of the Bellomonte family, Norman progenitors of the Hamilton line.

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In Which Country is found

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The Story of the Great War

The word Hamilton is derived from Hamell, a mansion, the seat of a freeholder, and Dun, an enclosure, a fortified place, a town.

PART THREE

Final Settlement and Conclusion

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In Which a Story is Told

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COMMUNAL

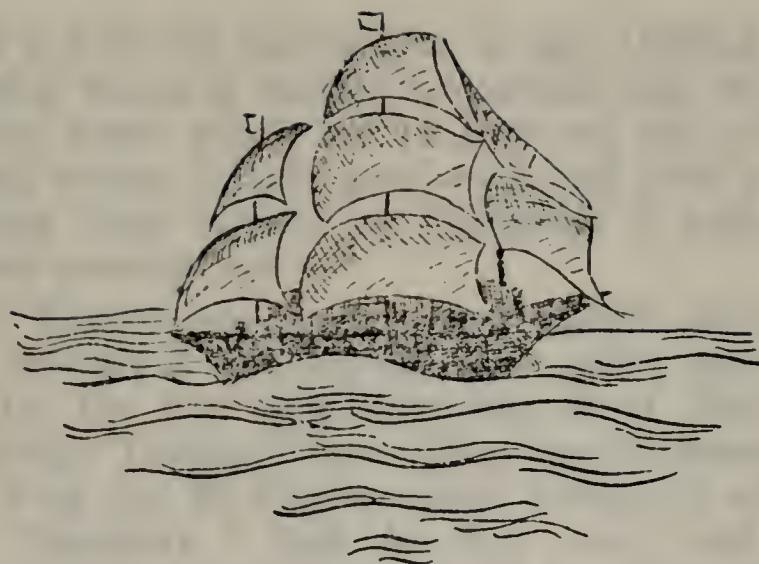
THE CO-OP
MILK & DAIRY
PRODUCTS

CHEESE
AND DAIRY
PRODUCTS

DAIRY
PRODUCTS

DAIRY
PRODUCTS

PART ONE



I

Manchester 31 March 1831

Rec'd from Mr. Wm Stoney £3—in part for the passage of himself, wife, & two children to New York in Ship Salem from Liverpool the whole price to be £13, they finding provisions—

Edw Richardson

Berth No 2 in the 2d Cabin

Sater April 16 1831

Left Liverpool in the Ship Salem Sunday becam
Monday getting on Tusday a fine day but slow progress
Wednesday All sick Thursday great storm all bad.

Friday rather Better Saturday the 23 Calm Sea 2 Wales
Sunday 24 fine afternoon Devine Service Monday fine
day Tusday 26 very rough and my wife continues bad.

27 had a stormy night and day

28 A fare wind but verry high

29 the same my wife verry bad had a fit today and Jaine
is bad 30. Saturday the wind blew very high but thank

God it is fare for Carriang us to our Destind home tho
the awful waves is roaling mountains hig my wife and
child no better this is the 11 Day and my wife has got
no food except a little gruel now and then past a ship
yesterday from London to Philadelfa 3 weeks out but
we soon outstript her.

May 1 Sunday the storm rather abated devine service
twice Monday 2 fine day my wife rather better eaten a
little for the first time since the 20 of Aprill Jane a
little better Tusday 3 fine Saling day Wednesday 4 con-
trary wind got 44 Degrees from Liverpool wife getting
better Thursday 5 find day but verry cold Near the
Banks Friday 6 Fine Brees got to the Banks seed 4 fish-
ing Cobles our Captin and 4 Sailers went aboard of one
of them and bought all the fish they had got 103 in
Number lardge Cod fish from 7 to 20 lb weight each and
they got them all on board our Ship the Captin gave
every fainely one fish ours will serve us tow days. its
worth any money Saturday 7 fine Saleing day my wife
rather better but still sick and can do nothing Sunday
the 8 fine day Devine Service Twice but so Cold past
bearing the thermometer stands at 40 freesing you will
be going to 60 its our 7 O'Clock its your half past ten—
Monday 9 fine Breese 900 Miles from New York 4 such
days will land us pray god send them for we have the
measels small Pox and the hooping Coughf amongst us
but we escapt so far the small Pox broke out amongst
the sailors the 3 day after leaving L Pool.

Tusday 10 Calm Sea 650 Miles from N. York it is 7
O clock by my watch half past 3 by the Captains $3\frac{1}{2}$
hours variation

Wednesday 11 not much progress the small pox is raging
forward A man in the next birth to us has got them its
Doughtfull few will escape

Thursday 12 Lord be thankd fare wind if it only con-
tinue 50 hours it will blow us to New York Elizabeth
is very bad in a cold cannot speak My wife bad in her

Teeth Friday 13 Contrary wind blown us not far from Nova Scotia here is great anxiety in this ship with them that is well to be at land we are all poorly Elizabeth and Jane is the worst they have got the hooping cough and my wife is confind to bed with bad teeth we are 10 Degrees from New York and in the 43 Lattetude Land Land for ever Saturday 14 the Sea is as Calm and as smouth as an Irion and the small Pox is breaking out with fury here is 8 thots taken them with in 2 yards of us in a close confind place so you may judge our sittuation Elizabeth and Jane makes 2 out of the 8. 4 O clock afternoon little breees lord be thank for it my Wife has sufferd much in her Teeth and guins but thank god I am well to atend to them and Wm is got better so as to assist me Sunday 15 fine Brees Elizabeth is worse Jane the same as yesterday if the Brees continue—and admited to land we can do it by Tusday morning' but we shall I am afraid be stopt at the Quarantee 7 miles from new York and go out of the ship into the hospittle, A bright prospect for the first landing but thank god I am quite reconsild and content to sit under either the frown or the shining of his kind Providence if it only will please him to restore my Children and keep us in health but his will be done.

Dear Mother you will be thinking of going to the chappel if you be well as it is near half past 6 in the evening with you half past 2 with us one dought you will pray for us may the Lord hear your prayer we are blest with 2 minesters aboard this ship the one a Methodist the other a Calvinest Missionary and the Captain is a Preacher. We have service twice every day when the weather permits at half past 8 in the morning and half past 3 afternoon.

Monday 16 fine Brees for New York Children boath had —no better 125 miles off 10 O clock night we shall be

in to morrow at noon if the Brees Continue

17 Sight of Land Struk out for it Pilot afternoon 4 clock
got it Pilot 5 clock Lord have mercy upon us for we
have founderd upon the Sand Bank and the Lord Knows
best what will pleas him to do with us

6 clock the same state

7 do the do

8 do Lord be thank we are once more got of and got
4 fathams of water and past Anker in it the ways of the
Lord is Mistarieus.

18 Lay at Anker untill 10 O Clock today the fog rather
bleared out sallyd on with great Caution untill we seed
land again it was Long Island and thank God we landed
at the Quaraneen ground safe and struck anker at 5 O
Clock P M 7 miles from New York with 183 Passingers
16 Sailers 2 Mates and 1 Captain the Docker came to
inspect us found 28 Passingers sick in the small Pox
besides the Steward and a number of Sailers he left us
will be here in the morning last night a child died in a
Consumtion it will be interd to morrow in the Hospitle
Birein ground.

2

The attic of an innocent looking tool shed on a farm adjacent to the Ogden Center Church, in Monroe County, New York, was the frequent scene of the violation of a national law,—the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, which provided a fine of \$500, imprisonment for one year, and liability to civil damage suit, as the punishment for assisting slaves to escape from their Southern masters.

Gurdon Hamilton Jr., successful farmer and respected churchman, was the guilty party. He was a member of the "Underground Railroad," an organization whose purpose was to help negroes to reach Canada over a network of routes which covered the East and Middle West. The fugitives who enjoyed the protection of the tool shed attic had followed a route from Philadelphia to New York, from New York up the banks of the Hudson to Albany, then to Rochester and Monroe Co., almost their last stop before their dash to Niagara, Ontario, and freedom.

After the Civil War, Gurdon took great pride in "Old Bob," the beautiful grey horse which Dwight Hamilton, his son, captured from a rebel Captain. This

horse, which had doubtless been taught to dance and parade to military music in the Southern Army, suddenly exhibited this training, years after the war, when he again heard the blare of a march at Spencerport, on Decoration Day.

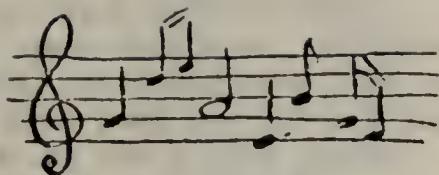
Characteristic of Gurdon's methodical mode of living was his piece of mince pie, square raised doughnut, and cheese, each night before retiring. All summer long his wife made butter and in the fall the whole accumulation was taken to Rochester and sold.

As a boy Gurdon Junior worked in an iron foundry at Colchester, making nails by hand, according to C. G. Hamilton. His employer, a Mr. Trowbridge, invented a machine to make nails, and wanted Gurdon to invest \$2,000 in the enterprise. Instead, Gurdon bought land, and Mr. Trowbridge's machine made a fortune.

Regarding Colchester, of which much will be spoken later, C. G. Hamilton says that Gurdon's sister's husband, Uncle Charles Arnold, had a comb factory there.



Gurdon Hamilton Junior, from a photograph



3

Abraham Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg will live a thousand years after the events of the battle it eulogized. Likewise, the Golden Wedding celebration of Gurdon Hamilton Jr., and the subsequent marriage of his son, has been raised from simply an event to an occasion of importance by an innocent poet, whose identity has been mercifully hidden from us for all time by a veil of fifty years.

The facts of the case were not complicated. Judge Gurdon Hamilton, on January 13th, 1878, had lived half a century with his wife, Celinda K. Jones Hamilton. On that date, two sons, two daughters, their families, and a grandson, Willey Hamilton, representing the third son, surprised the old couple with a reunion and Golden Wedding celebration, at which the Rev. A. McA. Thorburn officiated. Within a day or so one of their sons, Lieutenant Lewis Hamilton, married Miss Jessie Wilcox and departed for Memphis, Tennessee. This was Lewis' second marriage, his first being to Jennie Jennings.

Above are the facts. Another version, seen through

the vision of the inspired poet, and published in a newspaper soon after, is as follows:

"It was with mingled feelings of surprise and joy;
And gratitude without alloy,
From hearts that never will grow cold,
Although their casements have grown old,
That these fond parents welcomed them,
Who bring this golden diadem,
The symbol of a noble life
Inherited from Judge and Wife.

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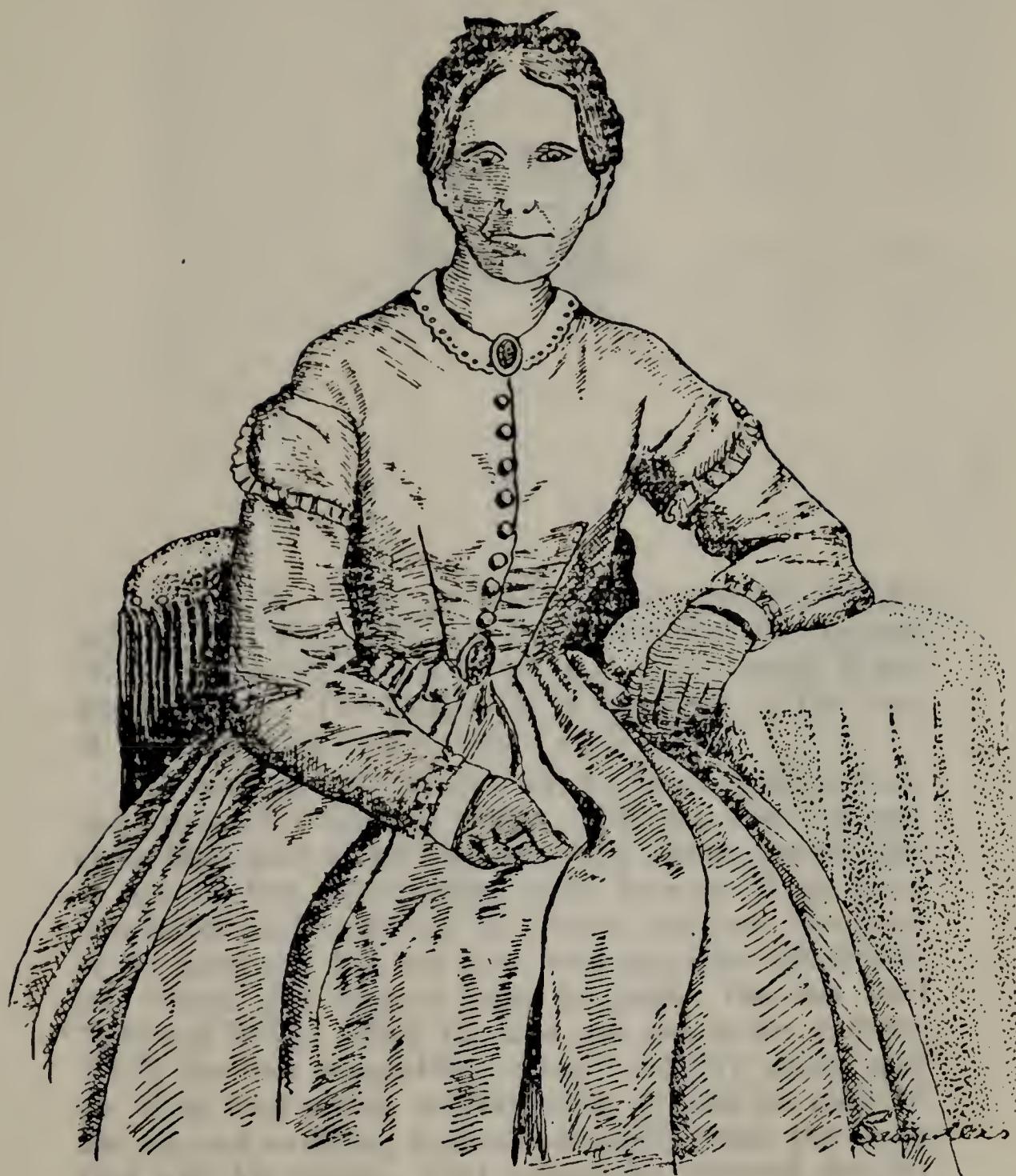
And thus together from apart
Thanksgiving pours from every heart,
And fond old scenes of former years,
Are reproduced through smiles and tears,
'Til each and every heart doth move
In sweet accord with filial love,
The brightest, sweetest, purest gem,
That lies eneased in hearts of men."

* * * * *

"Taking up life anew, with her Lieutenant Lew,
On the banks of the old Tennessee,
May your heart thrill with pride and joy gladden
your bride,
Who has left home and parents for thee.

May your hearts blend in one 'neath the bright
shining sun,
That emblazons the clear southern sky,
May your souls look above for that heavenly love,
That will comfort you both 'til you die."

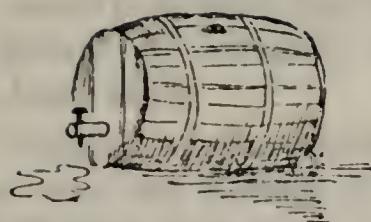
ONE EUS.



Celinda K. Jones Hamilton, from a photograph



Portrait of the author's son, Christopher (1812-1871).



4

George W. Willey of Haddam, Connecticut, felt the call of the West. He no doubt attended the famous "Genesee Meeting," held in 1800, at which James Wadsworth told of "The Settlement of Fairfield, in the town of Northampton, in the county of Genesee."

In August, 1802, Willey left his home on horseback, and set out for Genesee county. He was about to purchase land near where Rochester now stands, but decided to move a few miles farther west, because of the great number of rattlesnakes in the former location. The price of the land was \$12 per acre, with payment indefinitely set, except that interest must be paid. On this land "Colonel Willey felled the first tree cut in the vicinity. While the tree was falling, though entirely alone, with no white man within several miles of him, he took off his hat, and swinging it around his head, made the forest ring with his cheers. That autumn he returned east for his family."

James Wadsworth, the land agent, had offered a

premium of six bushels of wheat, a barrel of pork, and a barrel of whiskey for the first dwelling raised in the township. Colonel Willey and a Mr. Dillingham split these prizes, both raising their houses on the same day. Willey got lost while going for men to help in the raising, and very nearly missed the celebration held in his honor. The barrel of whiskey was placed on a log, and tapped at both ends.

The first citizen of the town to die was Jonathan Brown, but he was not buried in Ogden. Five months later, Colonel Willey laid away his first wife,—Ogden's first burial. A year later Colonel Willey and Widow Brown were married,—Ogden's first wedding.

But George W. Willey's matrimonial career seemed to be clouded with tragedy, for his second wife died, and he returned to Norwich in 1837, and married the widow of Captain Jones, one time of South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, and owner of a broom factory and road house there. Widow Jones already had a grown daughter, Celinda K., who was the wife of Gurdon Hamilton Jr. The Colonel offered Gurdon land in Ogden, if he would come to the new community. In 1837, Gurdon came up by way of the Erie Canal, bringing with him two tiny children, James and Mary. The andirons and bellows he brought with him, the first in Western New York, are now in the possession of Dwight Stoney Hamilton, Claremont, California.



5

Major-General P. H. Sheridan, in charge of the Union Army at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, ordered Custer's and Devin's divisions to immediately attack Confederate cavalry which were visible in the low valley just beyond the Court House. Devin, being in the rear, took some time to form, since he had to shift to the extreme right, but Custer was soon ready. Suddenly a figure appeared from the rebel lines, marching boldly toward the Eighth Regiment, Third Division, New York Cavalry,—the division of General George A. Custer. A shot came from the Union ranks, the figure hesitated, and then came on, one arm now hanging limp, the other raised, bearing a banner. Captain G. Dwight Hamilton, perceiving that the rebel bore a towel rigged up as a flag, ordered all firing to cease, and personally went out to meet him. The towel was the flag of truce, sent from General Lee to General Grant, which marked the close of the Civil War.

6

Facts are sometimes elusive. But often, in the absence of a concrete statement, a series of related information will weld itself into a chain of circumstantial evidence which is even more convincing than a declaration of fact.

It is just such a chain of indisputable evidence, which grew up during the nine months spent investigating the Hamilton Genealogy, regarding the immediate ancestry of Gurdon Hamilton, Senior. About the first I knew of this man was the statement, in the "Leffingwell Record," that he was married in 1793. Shortly after, the report of the 1790 Census divulged the information that there were two Gurdon Hamiltons listed in New London Co., Conn., one having two male and three female children, and the other having one male child. It seemed very possible to account for the latter name being that of Gurdon Senior, the one child being very possibly of a previous marriage. The other could have been either a father, or, probably a cousin.

Of the twenty other Hamiltons in the state of Connecticut, in 1790, nine were from New London Co. Practically all of these nine, with the exception of the two Gurdons, had been traced to David Hamilton, of whom I will speak at length later. And then in Michaell Taintor's records of Colchester, Conn., covering from 1660 to 1790, Gurdon Hamilton again appears, in the Polls for the Parish of New Salem in 1787. In the whole record, containing approximately 3500 names and covering 130 years, the name Hamilton appears only on this one listing, of perhaps 100 names. There are three others, two James and an Abiel, the latter name being distinctly characteristic of the descendants of David Hamilton.

Mr. Charles Gurdon Hamilton, in a recent conversation, told of Gurdon Hamilton Junior's youth in Colchester, working in a nail factory. The name of his employer, a Mr. Trowbridge, mentioned in the conversation, was later found to be that of a Colchester family.

It would probably be well right now to make a few remarks about the name "Gurdon." In the thousands of Hamiltons whose names I saw in scores of indices I was able to find it only as mentioned above. And of all the names besides Hamilton I came into contact with, I found "Gurdon" but three or four times. Consequently, I felt more than justified in attaching considerable significance to the occurrences of the name "Gurdon Hamilton."

The next step was very discouraging. Believing that Gurdon Hamilton should be found in earlier records of New London or Colchester, I searched the records of these localities thoroughly, in vain. And knowing that Gurdon Hamilton was last known adjacent to descendants of Gabriel Hamilton, in two cases, it was reasonable to guess that he, too, was a descendant. Search here, also, proved useless.

At about this time, a letter arrived from Mrs. Einme-line Carpenter, reading as follows: "My Mother always told me *as a fact* that Grandfather Hamilton came from Nova Scotia, so I think there is no doubt about that. He married in 1793 to Sarah Lessingwell of Norwich. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Camp) Lessingwell. I have no idea what part of Nova Scotia Gurdon Hamilton came from."

"Our Ogden grandfather was a typical Scotchman in his appearance, very blue eyes, sandy hair, and ruddy complexion. He had a cousin or second cousin a little older than my Mother who used to visit us a great deal when I was a small girl. His name was Jonathan Hamilton and he came from New London. He left no children, so we have no way of tracing the New London branch.—I have been told the family motto was *Through*."

With this startling information, I began an entirely new search, the results of which I will enumerate:

1. The only Nova Scotia Hamilton family, previous to 1800, was that founded by Jonathan Hamilton, in 1761. Jonathan was a grandson of David Hamilton, whose arrival in 1651 will be described later. It might be well to add here that David Hamilton was of the Hamiltons of Westburn, whose motto was *Through*.

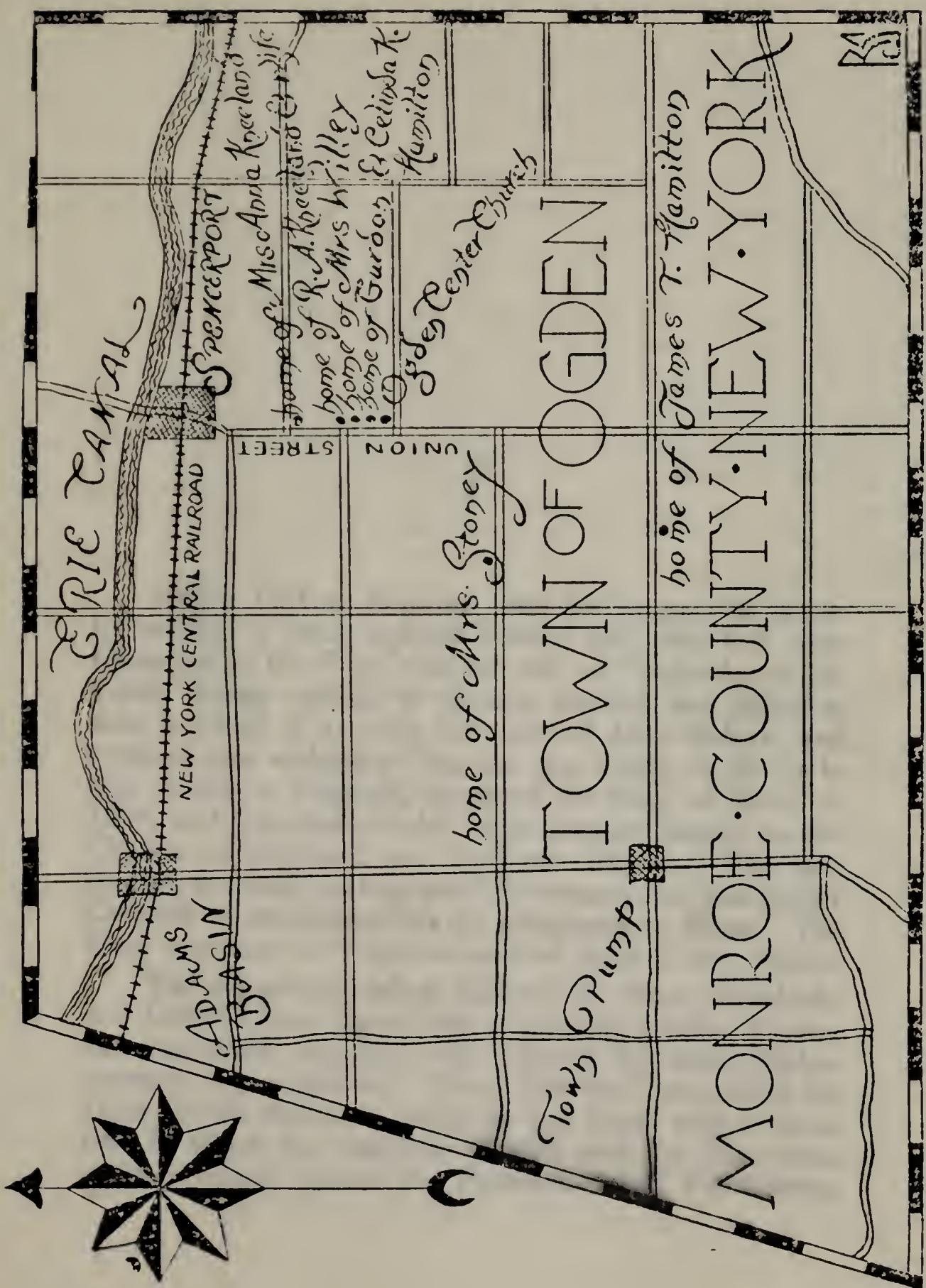
2. From the time of the original Jonathan, founder of the Nova Scotia family, the name never again appeared in the United States branch of the family. In 4,150 names in an index of this branch, there is but one other Jonathan, and he is of recent birth. In contrast to this, in the Nova Scotia family, the name Jonathan is very common. While this fact, in itself, proves nothing, it fits remarkably well with the "Cousin Jonathan" mentioned by Mrs. Carpenter.

3. It was next necessary to unravel the checker-board family life of Jonathan Hamilton, to find a likely candidate among his sons for the ancestor of our Gur-

dons. With fifteen children and three wives, and nearly 70 years of married life to account for, this looked rather difficult. However, with all the available information placed upon a chart, the family sequence or outline was more evident. The later children, born after 1760, could be eliminated, since they would not have time to marry and have a grown son by 1787, our first record of the Gurdons. This left but three sons, John, Amos, and Samuel. The latter two had no children, but yet were known of for some time. The eldest, John, was said to have married Elizabeth Lothrop, to have had sons Jonathan and John, and to have migrated to Lebanon, New Hampshire.

I jumped to the conclusion that this return was made early in his married life, and almost gave up John. Some time later, however, I chanced to find the birth notice of his son John, in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, in 1788. This established the fact that John, Sr., did not move to the States until late in life, and that he very possibly could have had offspring, between his marriage in about 1760, and his child in 1788, which did not happen to appear in the very incomplete records now existing.

With this in mind, I began to examine the family of the wife of John Senior, Elizabeth Lothrop. I have explained the significance of such an unusual name as Gurdon. Throughout all my research, I continually felt that it might be the key to a solution of the problem. — And when I studied Elizabeth Lothrop, I found that she was the daughter of Captain Elisha Lothrop and his wife, Hannah Gurdon!



Made by Austin Kneeland and embellished by Ruth Saunders

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7

Henry VIII of England, who had begun his career by writing a book against heresy, and who had been rewarded by the Pope with the title of "Defender of the Faith," being anxious to divorce his first and childless wife in favor of a young lady named Anne Boleyn, and perhaps also wishing to loot the vast wealth of the Catholic church in England, threw off the reign of Rome in 1530, and established what later became known as the Church of England, or Anglican Church. The new church, although calling itself Protestant, was practically Catholic in everything but its allegiance to Rome. The King replaced the Pope as nominal head of the church.

The succeeding rulers, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, and James I, were faced with a growing genuine Protestant movement, together with a desire for more Parliamentary representation. When Charles I succeeded his father to the throne in 1625, he was faced with a situation in which the Anglican Church and the State were actively allied against the Protestants and Parliament.

In 1640, the Long Parliament began active steps against the Archbishop of Canterbury and Charles I, which developed into actual military conflict near Nottingham, in August, 1642.

From among the Parliamentary commanders there arose a certain Oliver Cromwell, who led the so-called Puritan Revolution to success, culminating in the beheading of Charles I in 1649.

David Hamilton was the son of Andrew Hamilton of Westburn, a cadet of the Hamiltons of Torrance, and was born between 1620 and 1630, in or a short distance from the town of Hamilton, which is eleven miles south-east of Glasgow, in Scotland. All of the Hamiltons in that part of Scotland, led by the Duke of Hamilton, adhered to the Stuart Dynasty, and were among the most trusted and vigorous supporters of the royal cause. Incidentally, this particular Duke was a gambling partner of Charles I, having won from the king, in 1633, a part of the Royal Palace, Hollyrood, in Edinburgh.

Undaunted by the execution of their king, the Scotch Royalists met Cromwell's Puritans at the battle of Dunbar, and were defeated. It was either here, or at the battle of Worcester, that David Hamilton was taken prisoner. He was later transported to America.

On the 8th day of November, 1651-52, there sailed from Gravesend with John Greene as Master, a vessel called the "John and Sara," bound for New England and consigned to "Mr. Thomas Kemble of Charles Towne by Jo: Beex, Robt. Rich and Willjam Greene," and from that point to the Barbadoes, with such goods as the said Kemble should conceive could be turned to the best account in the Barbadoes and there consigned to Mr. Charles Rich. This consignment consisted of "Ironworke and house hold stufte and other provisions for planters and Scotch prisoners freed by the ordinance date 20th of October 1651."

With David Hamilton were two hundred and fifty

other prisoners, all of whom, no doubt, worked several years in America for their freedom. He married, in 1662, Annah Jackson, the daughter of another prisoner, and settled near the present town of Rollinsford, on the present Salmon Falls River, between Quamphegan Falls and St. Albans Cove, across and diagonally up the river from the homestead of the late Col. Jont. Hamilton, in South Berwick, Maine. In 1691 David Hamilton was slain by Indians.

The ancestry of David Hamilton may be traced in a direct male line from Bernard, a Norman baron, who was a member of the first colony of Normans which settled in France. He married, in the year 912, and had issue: Turfus, who gave name to the town of Tourville in Normandy, who had: Turlof, who had: Humphrey de Vetulis, who had: Roger de Bellomonte, who accompanied William the Conqueror on his successful expedition into England in 1066, who had: Robert de Bellomonte, who married Elizabeth Isabella, and had Robert de Bellomonte, second Earl of Leicester.

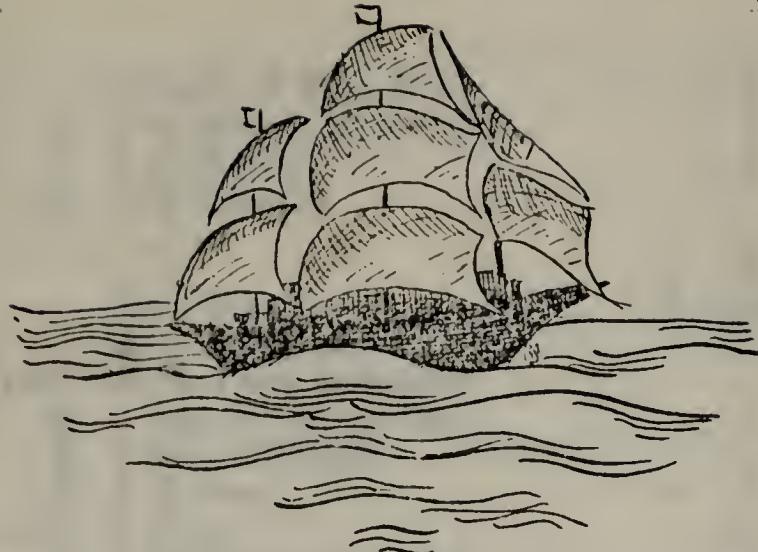
Elizabeth Isabella was a daughter of Hugh the Great, who was the son of Henry I, King of France, who was the son of Robert the Pious, King of France, who was the son of Hugh Capet, King of France, who was the son of Hugh, Duke of France, and his wife Hedwige, who was the daughter of Everard, Duke of Friaul, and his wife Gisela, who was the daughter of Louis I, King of France, who was the son of Charlemagne, born April 2, 742, died January 28, 814.

Robert de Bellomonte, second Earl of Leicester, had: Robert de Bellomonte, surnamed Blanchemaine, who had: Sir William de Hamilton, who assumed the name from the place of his birth, went to Scotland, and founded the House of Hamilton. He had: Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, who had: Sir Walter de Hamilton, who had: Sir David de Hamilton, who had: Sir David de

Hamilton, who had: Sir John de Hamilton, who had: Thomas Hamilton, who had: Thomas Hamilton of Torrance, who had: John Hamilton of Torrance, who had: James Hamilton of Torrance, who had: Robert Hamilton of Torrance, who had Matthew Hamilton of Torrance, who had: Andrew Hamilton, fourth son and cadet of the Hamiltons of Torrance, who became the first of the Hamiltons of Westburn whose motto was *Et Arma et Virtus*, and who had: David Hamilton, who came to America in 1651.

Since the Hamiltons of Westburn were probably not a definite division of the Hamilton family at the time of David's departure, it would seem to be better Heraldry practice to consider the original arms of the family more appropriate to David and his descendants, than the arms of Westburn.

PART TWO



I

1. Copied from the notebook of William Stoney, father of Jane E. Stoney, wife of James T. Hamilton, in possession of C. G. Hamilton. The Jane referred to is said to have later died, and the Jane E. Stoney of the J. T. Hamilton Bible was born in Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y., January 28, 1836.

2. The following is from an earlier page:

What to provide for a Voyage to America
and never to come back

		£	s.	d.
#	2 Dozen of Eggs		1	-
#	2 lb of Treacle		6	
#	2½ lb of Flour	-	6	6
#	1½ Peck of Oatmeal	-	3	3
	3 Peck of Potaoes		1	6
got it	5 lb Sugar Moist		3	0
got it	4 lb Lump	-	4	
#	8 lb Biscuits	-	2	0
#	4 lb Butter		4	-
got it	1 lb Tea		6	6
got it	2 lb Coffee		2	-
#	1 lb Salt			2
#	4 lb Curants		3	4
#	4 lb Raisins		2	0
got it	1 oz Cinnomon			6
do it	3 Nutmegs			3
#	1 Bottle of Mustard			6
do it	1 oz Pepper			2

	1	Bottle of Port Wine	3	6
#	1	do Rum 1 of Gin and	7	-
	1	of Brandy	6	-
#	1	lb Candels		7
			—	—
	2		18	3
	2	Brot Over	18	3
	A few Onions		—	3
got it	½ lb	Lasts in Ounces	—	9
#	1	Box of Openig Pils	1	0
#	2	Gil of Vinegar		3
#	2	lb Soap	—	1 2
got it	2	Hams	17	0
got it	10	lb Good Dryd Beef	6	0
#	1	Doz of Hernigs		6
#	5	lb of Perl Barly	2	6
#	2	Doz of Oaringes	2	0
	3	Lemmons	—	1 0
got it	lb	Rice	1	0
			—	—
	4		11	5

America Ship is Prefferable. Utica is on the Bank of the Mohawk river 93 from Albany 144 from N. York. Caledonia in the State of N. York on the Genese River about 300 miles from New York Popn. 2645.—the improvd Land from Utica 6 miles is 10 Dollars per Acre—In all parts of America Peeple work from sun rise to Sun Set.—Sugar Shoes Cloaths the same as England—Tea from 2/6 to 3/6 Tobacco 9 s Good Wisky 1 s 1 d gallon Brandy & Rum very Cheap.

2

1. Mrs. Emmeline Carpenter; letter of April 30, 1926:

Your great grandfather Gurdon Hamilton who settled in Ogden, gave the land for the church there and was looked up to and respected so much by all in the vicinity that he was called Judge. During the Civil War he was one of the Northerners who belonged to what was called, "The Underground Railroad," which helped pass poor slaves over the border to Canada. My Mother often told me how as a child she has seen these poor beings hiding in the house and heard their pitiful tales.

2. Mrs. May Hamilton; conversation of February 20, 1926. Information regarding Gurdon's evening lunch, his character, and "Old Bob."

3. "The Lessingwell Record," by Albert and Charles Lessingwell:

Gurdon Hamilton, Jr., b. Sept. 13, 1803; d. Feb. 16, 1880. He m. Jan. 13, 1828, Celinda K. Jones (b. July 30, 1809; d. June 26, 1889).

(NOTE: J. T. Hamilton Bible gives Death as in 1881.)

4. "The Underground Railroad," by Wilbur H. Siebert. Information supporting the other reports of anti-slavery activity in the vicinity of Ogden Center, together with a description of the route passing through there.

5. Mr. C. G. Hamilton; conversation of February, 1929. Information about "Old Bob," and "The Underground Railroad." C. G. H. drove the horse and saw the negroes in the tool shed attic.

6. Obituary of Gurdon Hamilton, from newspaper near Ogden, of probable date 1881. Clipping in J. T. Hamilton Bible, owned by C. G. Hamilton.

Died

Hamilton—On the 16th instant, of pneumonia, Gurdon Hamilton, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, Saturday, February 19th, at 11 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Norwich, Conn., September 13th, 1803. For forty-three years he has been a resident of Ogden, having moved with his family into this town in the year 1837. January 13th, 1828, he was married to Celinda Jones, who, with his three sons, James T., Lewis W., and Major G. Dwight, and two daughters, Mrs. R. A. Kneeland and Mrs. Geo. H. Smith, survive him. In the year 1832 he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, in the Congregational church in Norwich, but transferred his relations to the Presbyterian church in Ogden soon after his settlement here.

3

1. Newspaper clipping from J. T. Hamilton Bible, of probable date 1878:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle.

Sir: One of the happiest social events of the season occurred January 13th, at the home of our aged and estimable townsman, Judge Hamilton. The hale old judge has scored seventy-four years; his happy consort, sixty-eight. Fifty of those eventful years have been passed in a united life of love and labor, fraught with usefulness, and blended into a purified refinement of an earnest Christian character; the noblest attribute of the human heart. For forty years the judge has been a prominent resident of the town of Ogdensburg, where many loving hearts, both young and old, revere the name of Hamilton.

2. Poems are separate clippings in the J. T. Hamilton Bible.

3. Mr. C. G. Hamilton; conversation of February, 1929. Details of the Golden Wedding, and name of Lewis Hamilton's bride.

4. "History of Monroe Co., N. Y.," by W. H. McIntosh:

Roster of Soldiers from Ogdensburg:

Lewis W. Hamilton, 2nd Lieut., Co. I, 140th Inf. Enlisted Sept., 1862.

4

1. "History of Monroe Co., N. Y.," by W. H. McIntosh:

The settlement of this town and surrounding country was under the direction of James Wadsworth, who afterwards settled at "Big Tree" or Geneseo, as it is now called. It was partly on his own account, and partly as the agent of eastern and European capitalists that he undertook its management and sale. For that purpose he visited New England, and called a public meeting to be held in Haddam, Connecticut. The first settlement made in this town was by George W. Willey. In August, 1802, he left his home in East Haddam, Connecticut, and visited Ogdensburg, selecting and purchasing his farm, which was located one-half mile north of Ogdensburg Center, on the west side of the Spencerport road.

While here he felled the first tree cut by a white man, near the house now owned by Henry Gott.

The first house erected in the town was a rude log house, located near the house since occupied by William Brown, on the hill overlooking Spencerport. On the same day another log house was erected by a man by the name of Dillingham, on Jonathan Brown's farm, near the present Presbyterian Church. When the logs were ready, they went to Braddock's Bay, King's Landing, Scottsville, and the Hanover settlement for help to raise, procuring in all about twenty men. Mr. Willey, getting lost in the woods, while inviting help, came near not being present at the raising of his own house. The backwoodsmen were intent on a frolic. The premium barrel of whiskey had been placed on a log and tapped at both ends, and when the two houses stood complete was considerably lightened.

* * * * *

Historical Record of Our Patrons for Monroe Co.

Hamilton, Gurdon, farmer, born Connecticut; settled 1837; p.o. add. Spencerport.

2. "Landmarks of Monroe County," by William F. Peck:

In 1802 George W. Willey made the first settlement in what afterward became Ogden. In August of that year he made an improvement on the west side of what is now called Union Street, about half way between Ogden Center and Spencerport. The earliest trading point was established at the center of the town, in accordance with the New England custom, and for many years Ogden Center was a hamlet of some importance. It had its stores, shops and dwellings, the town house, schools and churches, Congregational and Baptist. The first afterward became Presbyterian, and was the mother of churches in the town. The completion of the Erie Canal drew from the Center its principal interests and located them at Spencerport.

3. Mrs. Emmeline Carpenter; letter of June 2, 1926:

The Willeys were related to our family by marriage. Grandfather Willey, as my Mother's generation called him, married our grandmother Hamilton's Mother and that is how the Ogden Gurdon came to go West. Grandfather Willey was the first settler of Ogden. He went out alone on horseback and first intended settling where Rochester now is, but because of rattlesnakes moved farther on to where Spencerport now stands. He made the

first clearing and built the first house. He went back to Norwich, married my great grandmother, and offered Gurdon Hamilton 2nd land if he would move out there. Your grandfather James Hamilton and his sister Mary were tiny children, and the others were born in Ogden.

4. Mr. C. G. Hamilton; conversation of February, 1929. Information regarding Captain Jones, the whiskey barrel, and Gurdon's trip on the Erie Canal. He says that Captain Jones was a prominent man in South Hadley Falls, and that his ancestry could easily be traced there.

5. "The Spencerport Star," issue of May 24, 1923.

The first settler in Ogden was Geo. W. Willey in 1802. He came from East Haddam, Connecticut, where he was a store-keeper. In 1815, 1816, and 1817 he had a store at Ogden Center, and afterwards built his residence in Union Street, the second house now standing north of the Ogden Center Presbyterian church. For many years he was agent for the Ogden and Murray estates. He was born in 1767 and died in 1852. His store ledger, both for East Haddam and Ogden Center is still in existence and shows his splendid penmanship. As customers of his Ogden store years before the days of the opening of the Erie canal, the following names of early Ogden residents appear:

Moses Kerr, Widow Esther Arnold, Enoch Arnold, Julius Willey, David Wandle, Edward Hamilton, Benjah Willey, Timothy P. Kneeland.

6. "Manual of the Presbyterian Church in Ogden." This pamphlet contains a short history of the church, and a list of its members, together with the date of their admission. Among them are George W. Willey, 1816, and Timothy Kneeland, 1831. The name of Gurdon Hamilton is not mentioned, since he arrived in 1837, the year in which the manual was published.

7. "History of the Towns of Haddam and East-Haddam," by David D. Field. Information to the effect that the ancestors of the Willeys settled on the Connecticut river in about 1685. "The Willeys are descended

from three brothers, from New London, Isaac, John, and Abel."

8. "Ye Antient Buriall Place of New London, Conn.," by Edward Prentis.

Pursuing our investigations we might make a long list of the fathers of the town whose graves have not been found, but whom we suppose to have been gathered into this congregation of the dead. Where were interred, if not here, Robert Hempstead who died in 1655, Isaac Willey in 1685.

9. "History of New London, Conn.," by Frances Caulkins. "The marshes and meadows of New London were mowed about 1645, at Upper Mamacock, by John Stebbins and Isaac Willey."

5

1. Obituary of Captain Dwight Hamilton, probably clipped from a Rochester newspaper of 1911. Clipping in possession of D. S. Hamilton:

News was received Thursday of the death in Louisville, Ky., of Captain G. Dwight Hamilton, formerly of this city and vicinity. Captain Hamilton was born at Ogden Center in 1842, and was the grandson of George Willey, who in 1802 came from Connecticut and felled the first trees and erected the first log cabin in the vicinity. Nine years ago, the 100th anniversary of the founding of the town was celebrated.

After the close of the Civil War, Captain Hamilton removed with his family to Louisville, where he engaged in business. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Frederick and Albert, and the two sisters, Mrs. Mary Kneeland, of Spencerport, and Mrs. George Smith, of New York City. Mr. Austin Kneeland, of Audobon Street, is also a nephew of Captain Hamilton.

Captain Hamilton was an officer in the Eighth Regiment of the Third Division, New York Cavalry, the gallant division made famous as the dashing Custer's command. The part Captain Hamilton took in the war was a most honorable one, and the last act of his career as a soldier is an especially interesting bit of history, which his friends have heard him relate many times.

"On the morning of April 9," says the Captain, "lively skirmishing had been going on at Appomattox, Va., for an hour or

two. About 10 o'clock a soldier from the rebel lines came toward our lines. He held something in his hands, but we could not at first make out what it was. One of my men wounded him in the wrist before I had time to see that the thing he carried was a dirty old towel, which he had rigged up as a flag of truce. I ordered all firing to cease, and I went out to meet him. He had brought a flag of truce from General Lee to General Grant, with the request that hostilities be suspended until he could have a conference with him. We took the message from the Southerner to General Custer. He had made all things ready for a brilliant charge, and he did not like the idea of letting go a brilliant victory. 'It won't do,' he said in his quick nervous way, 'I'll charge 'em in 10 minutes unless there is an unconditional surrender.' Some of the officers reminded him that the flag of truce had been sent to General Grant and must be respected. Custer saw at once the force of this suggestion, and the meeting between Grant and Lee, which, as all the world knows, ended in the final surrender, was arranged."

Captain Hamilton says that every anniversary of the day of the great surrender he always commences by telling of the last day of the great war by saying to his friends, "This day in 1865 was the happiest of my life." And then he relates the incident just told. He entered the war at the age of 19 and served until the close, a period of three years and 11 months.

2. "The Leffingwell Record," by Albert and Charles Leffingwell:

They (Gurdon and Celinda) had six children, of whom the fourth, Emmeline C. Hamilton, b. July 14, 1839, m. Maj. Geo. H. Smith of New York City, who served his country in the 8th N. Y. Cav., from 1861 to 1865, and received the flag of truce sent by Gen. Lee at the time of his surrender.

NOTE: In the book the words "Maj." and "who" are crossed out, and "Another Son" is written in the margin, in longhand. This is, of course, additional evidence, from another source, that Captain Dwight Hamilton received the flag of truce.

3. "Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan," by P. H. Sheridan. Details of operations on April 9, fitting in with the obituary account.

6

1. "The Leffingwell Record," by Albert and Charles Leffingwell:

Sarah (Leffingwell), b. in 1763; d. in 1833. She m. in 1793, Gurdon Hamilton, and had eight children: Lydia, Wealthy Betsey, Lois, Harriet, Gurdon, Jonathan Leffingwell, and Abby Ann (b. June 13, 1810, and still living). Of these I have been able to trace but one: (Gurdon Hamilton, Jr., *Ibid.*)

2. "The Hamilton Family in America," by W. M. Clemens. Of twenty heads of families listed in the Census of 1790, in Connecticut, nine are from New London Co., and are as follows, Abial, Gurdon, Gurdon, James, James 2d, John, Jonas, Rebecca, and Solomon. One Gurdon has 2 m. and 3 fm. children, and the other has but 1 m.

3. "Report of the Census of 1790." published by the Bureau of the Census. The above is corroborated.

4. "Extracts from the Records of Colchester (Conn.), with some Transcripts from the Recording of Michaell Taintor, of 'Brainford,' Conn.," transcribed by Charles M. Taintor, in 1864. Mention of Gurdon Hamilton, as of New Salem in 1787.

5. "An Index to Taintor's Records of Colchester," by James Knox Blish, 1901. Negative proof that Gurdon Hamilton had not lived there long, since he was not mentioned before 1787, in quite complete records going back to 1660. The records end in 1790, so the duration of his residence there is problematical.

6. Mr. C. G. Hamilton, conversation of February, 1929. Gurdon Hamilton, Jr., in his youth, worked in a nail factory in Colchester. His employer, a Mr. Trowbridge, invented a machine for making nails, and wanted Gurdon to invest his savings. Instead, Gurdon bought land, and the nail machine made a fortune. His cousin, Uncle Charles Arnold, had a comb factory there

in Colchester. (Note: An examination of Blish's Index might reveal some mention of these men.)

7. "The Later History of the First Church of Christ, New London, Conn.," by S. Le Roy Blake, D.D. The following, in the Baptisms of July 11, 1725, checks with the mention, by C. G. H., of the name Trowbridge: "Susanna Trowbridge had her children baptized Timothy, Abigail."

8. Mrs. Emmeline Carpenter, letter of June 2, 1926. Quotation.

9. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," v. 41, 1887, p. 219. Statement of Charles Tubbs.

In 1760, Samuel and Lebbeus Tubbs, John, Daniel, and Jonathan Hamilton, Sr. and Jr., went from Connecticut to Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, and took up lands in the seats of the expatriated Acadians. In 1762 Samuel and Lebbeus Tubbs returned to Connecticut and jointly purchased of John Copp a farm on the division line between New London and Norwich,—the Hamiltons remaining in Nova Scotia. Lebbeus Tubbs married Bathsheba Hamilton.

10. "The Hamiltons of Waterborough," by Samuel King Hamilton. Index.

11. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register, October, 1890. Article by Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, on Berwick, Maine, and Nova Scotia Hamiltons:

Jonathan Hamilton (Gabriel, David) baptized 4 August, 1715. He removed to New London about 1736, and married there 26 July, 1736, Elizabeth Strickland. (Records of the First Church of New London.)

I have, so far, tried in vain to get any further record of Jonathan Hamilton in New London. It is said there is nothing concerning him to be found in the town books. One of his descendants in Nova Scotia says that he had three wives, but no one knows who his second or third wife was, or how many

children he had born in New London. This much, however, is certain. In 1760 he removed, with his wife, Phebe, to Horton, Nova Scotia. This latest marriage of his had taken place shortly before he left New London, and after he got to Nova Scotia, he had born three children, from one of whom, James, all the Hamiltons I know of this family in Nova Scotia are descended. His son, John, by an earlier marriage, accompanied him, and at the same time with his father received a grant of land in Horton, but I have no further record of him, and I think he must have returned to New England.

12. "The History of King's County, Nova Scotia; Heart of Acadian Land," by Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton. Published in 1910, this changes the above, somewhat:

Jonathan Hamilton (Jonas, David) son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Wickwire) Hamilton, of New London, b. June 17, 1709, bap. June 25, 1710, (as were his parents also at this date) m. (1) before 1733, ——, and had a child Bathsheba, bap. April 15, 1733, and a child, Lucy, bap. Oct. 27, 1734. He m. (2) July 26, 1736, Elizabeth Strickland, who was probably bap. as an adult July 14, 1734. He m. (3) probably shortly before coming to Horton, Phebe ——, who in Horton bore him: Sarah, b. May 6, 1762, d. young; and in succession, James, Jonathan, Sarah, Catherine, Lavinia. He d. in Horton, Feb. 24, 1778; his wife Phebe d. July 26, 1786. Jonathan Hamilton is said to have been the first High Sheriff of King's County.

Children of Jonathan Hamilton:

Bathsheba, bap. April 15, 1733.

Lucy, bap. Oct. 27, 1734, m. in N.S., but returned to the U.S.
Mary, bap. June 26, 1737.

John, bap. July 15, 1739, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Elisha Lothrop, and returned to the U.S. He had sons, John and Jonathan.

Amos, bap. Oct. 11, 1741.

Samuel, m. July 11, 1771, Anna Davidson.

Elizabeth, Phebe, b. 1737 or 1747, Anna, m. 1788, Sarah, b. 1762, James, b. 1764, Jonathan, b. 1767, Sarah (2nd) b. 1769, Catherine, m. 1792, Lavinia, m. 1798.

13. Same Reference. Page 735.

Of the Connecticut Lothrop family four members in 1761 received grants in Horton. These were Capt. Elisha and his

sons, Elijah and Thaddeus; and Isaac Lothrop, probably son of Jabez. Whether all these grantees came to Horton or not we do not know, but for a time Elijah, son of Capt. Elisha, of Norwich, did live there.

Elijah Lothrop, son of Captain Elisha and Hannah (Gurdon) Lothrop, b. in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 20, 1743, m. in Horton, April 10, 1763, Elizabeth Elderkin.

14. Same Reference, following p. 680.

An article on the "Berwick, Me., and Nova Scotia Hamiltons," published by the author of this book in the N.E. Hist. and Gen. Register for Oct., 1890, has mistakes which should be corrected by the facts given in this sketch, which will be found corroborated by the Wickwire Genealogy, published in 1909. On the Cornwallis Town Book are the following records: John and Elizabeth Hamilton had a son, John, b. May 8, 1788.

15. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register, October, 1890. Article by Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, on Berwick, Maine, and Nova Scotia Hamiltons:

In my manuscript notes, preserved in the library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, will be found much information concerning collateral branches of this family, which will be invaluable to any of its members who may, now or in the future, desire to make a complete genealogy of the Hamiltons of Dover, Berwick, Somersworth, Portsmouth, and Nova Scotia.

The "Lathrop Family Memoir," by Rev. E. B. Huntingdon, contradicts Dr. Eaton's statement that Elizabeth Lothrop married John Hamilton, son of Jonathan, the founder of the Nova Scotia family, and says as follows, "Elizabeth, born in Norwich, Nov. 20, 1744, and married John, son of Solomon and Zermah (Wickwere) Hamilton, who was born Apr. 6, 1740, and lived in Norwich. After her death her husband removed to Lebanon, N. H. They had two children, John and Jonathan."

Obviously Dr. Eaton and Rev. E. B. Huntingdon are

writing of the same "John," but are not clear about his immediate ancestry. It is certain, although Rev. Huntingdon did not know it, that Elizabeth Lothrop and her husband spent some of their life in Nova Scotia, and that at least one of their children was born there. In addition, Dr. Eaton has found that Elizabeth's father, Elisha, and her three brothers, Elijah, Thaddeus, and Isaac, received grants of land in Horton, Nova Scotia, the district in which the Hamiltons received grants.

It is possible that Dr. Eaton is mistaken, and that Elizabeth did marry John, the son of Solomon and Zerviah Wickwire, and that this was the John spoken of by Charles Tubbs as a companion of Jonathan Hamilton, on his migration to Nova Scotia. Perhaps someone will some day examine the manuscript notes of Dr. Eaton, preserved in the archives of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and with the above information, be able to straighten out the conflict.

However, the matter is not of extreme importance, for Jonathan and Solomon were both sons of Jonas Hamilton, and were born but two years apart. The Wickware Genealogy, by A. M. Wickwire, states:

Elizabeth, b Mar. 23, 1688-9; m. at New London Sept. 9, 1708, Jonas Hamilton, b. about 1678, a son of David Hamilton, a Scotchman of Berwick, Maine, who was killed by the Indians Sept. 28, 1691. He and his wife were bapt. at N.L. June 25, 1710. He joined the church at New London Oct. 8, 1738. In 1748 Jonas Hamilton was described in a petition to the General Court as a member of the church in the parish of New Salem. In 1746, he signed his name as a witness to the will of his brother-in-law, Christopher Wickware. The Probate Journals describe him as of Colchester in 1747. The births of his children are all recorded at New London. Children:

1. Jonathan Hamilton, b. June 17, 1709; bapt. June 25, 1710.
2. Solomon Hamilton, b. Aug. 10, 1711; bapt. May 18, 1712; m. June 19, 1735, Zerviah Wickware.

5. James Hamilton, b. Mar. 10, 1720; bapt. May 15, 1720; m. Priscilla Strickland, Apr. 7, 1740.—

7. Daniel Hamilton, b. Aug. 3, 1729; bapt. Sept. 21, 1729.—

(Note: Probably the Daniel spoken of by Charles Tubbs. Note also that Jonas was described as of Colchester in 1747, the village in which we later found the first Gurdon.—J. H.)

7

1. Cooke, Dr. W. Henry: Consultation of March, 1929, regarding historical material and Heraldry practice.

2. "The Hamiltons of Waterborough," by Samuel King Hamilton. Most of the information and quotations regarding David Hamilton, and his antecedents. Regarding the children of David Hamilton and Anna Jackson:

Children:

1. David, b. about 1664.
2. Solomon, b. August 10, 1666.
3. Gabriel, b. about 1668.
4. Abial or Bial, b. about 1670.
5. Jonathan, b. December 20, 1672.
6. Abel, or Abell, b. about 1676.
7. Jonas, b. about 1679, removed to New London, Ct.

3. "Surname Book and Racial History," by Susa Young Gates.

Genealogical writers, like Sir Robert Douglas and others, affirm that the Hamiltons derive their origin from the race of De Bello Monte, Earls of Leicester, through the Lords of the Manor of Hambleton. Hamilton, county Lanark, from which many Scotsmen directly derive their surname, was Hamilton as early as 1290; previously it was Cadyow.

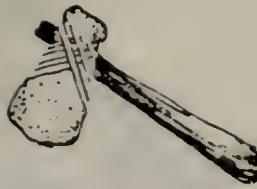
4. "Ancestral Lines of the Doniphian-Frazee-Hamilton Families," by Frances Frazee Hamilton. A curious tale is told, substantiated by a letter from D. G. Jones, warden of Hollyrood Palace in 1927.

The Royal Palace, Hollyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, contains a room of the Duke of Hamilton, won in 1633 by a Duke of Hamilton (James) in payment of a gambling debt, as a consequence of his large winnings when gambling with the King, Charles I. Since that time the Hamiltons have been keepers of the Palace, coming and going at will, not even the present King, after this agreement made by Charles I with the Duke of Hamilton, can prevent a Hamilton from entering the Palace whenever he may choose to do so.

Regarding the first man to bear the name of Hamilton, this volume states:

"Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert de Hameldone was a favorite with Robert Bruce, then King of Scotland, was advanced by Bruce, and became Baron of Cadzow. He makes his first appearance on the pages of history as a witness to a charter. The charter was granted on Dec. 12, 1272, by one Thomas Cragyer to the monks of Paisley. His descent is authentically traced from the Duke of Normandy, father of William the Conqueror, down through the Beaumonts, the three cinquefoils of the Beaumont crest being still used on the Hamilton coat of Arms.

PART THREE



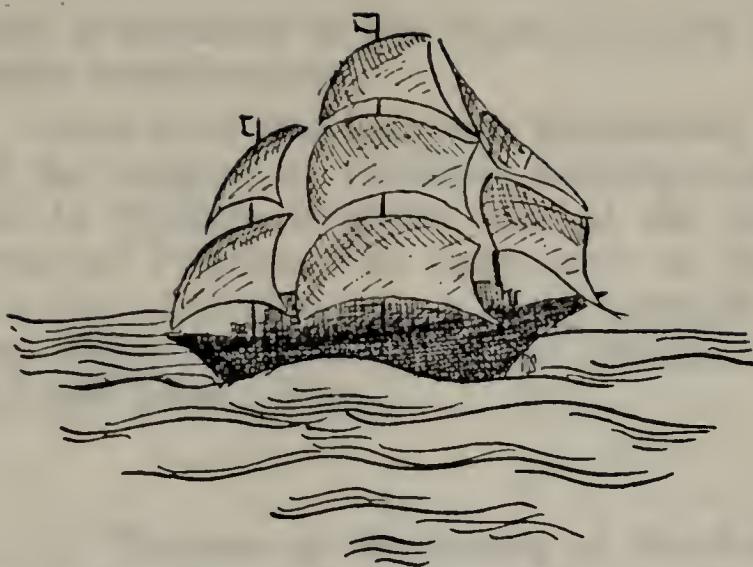
1

Gurdon Hamilton, Sr., as has been previously mentioned, married Sarah Leffingwell in 1793, and had eight children, of whom Gurdon Hamilton, Jr., was the sixth. Sarah Leffingwell was the daughter of Jonathan Leffingwell, who was the son of Samuel Leffingwell, who was the son of Nathaniel Leffingwell, who was the fourth son of Lt. Thomas Leffingwell, who was the founder of that family in America.

In about the year 1637, there appeared among the forests of Connecticut a young hunter calling himself Thomas Leffingwell. He often was in the company of Indians, and was a particular friend of the Mohegan chief, Uncas. At one time he is said to have risked his life to carry provisions to a small band of Mohegans, who were besieged by their enemies, the Narragansetts. For this service Uncas gave him a deed to what later became the town of Norwich.

Little is known regarding the wife of Lt. Thomas Leffingwell, but there is a tradition which states that she was a daughter of the Indian chief, Uncas, and that the Leffingwell stock therefore contains a strain of pure American blood.

1. "The Leffingwell Record," by Albert and Charles Leffingwell.



2

In a previous section it has been shown that Gurdon Hamilton, Junior and Senior, came from the stock of Jonathan Hamilton, who founded the Nova Scotia family in 1761. Of Jonathan Hamilton's fifteen children, there were but three sons who were born early enough to have married and had children to correspond with our first official record of Gurdon, Senior. Of these three, one, Amos, seems to have not married, and another, Samuel, married in 1771 Anna Davidson, but left no record of children. The third, John, married, probably before 1761, Elizabeth Lothrop. Elizabeth's mother's name was Hannah Gurdon, the latter being an extremely uncommon name.

To recapitulate: By a process of elimination, the progenitor of the Gurdon Hamiltons was shown to almost certainly be John, son of Jonathan. And then John's mother-in-law was found to bear the name Gurdon. (Another remote possibility of John's immediate an-

cestry is discussed in the Notes, but does not affect the present consideration.)

Years after this had been determined, it was found that the ancestry of Elizabeth Lothrop could be traced back to William Brewster, one of the leaders of the colony of Pilgrims who came over on the Mayflower. It is very probable that a little research would show other Mayflower ancestors in the persons of John Howland and John Alden.

1. "Register of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of California." V. 1, p. 128. The ancestry of Elijah Lothrop, brother of Elizabeth Lothrop, is traced through Hannah Lothrop, Hannah Denison Hough, Mary Wetherell Harris Denison, Grace Brewster Wetherell, Jonathan Brewster, to William Brewster, born (probably) Scrooby, England, 1566-7, died Plymouth, 10 April, 1644; married before 1593, to Mary ——, born 1568-9, died Plymouth, 17 April, 1627.
2. "A Record of the Names of the Passengers on the Good Ship 'Mayflower,' in December, 1620, from whom descent may now be proved." Published by the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of California.
3. "Mayflower Descendants and Their Marriages." Published by the Bureau of Military and Civic Achievement, Washington, D. C.
4. "The Lathrop Family Memoir," by Rev. E. B. Huntingdon. This could be checked with the previous two books, for the purpose of determining the John Alden and John Howland lines.
5. "Americana," V. 16, p. 278, 1922. Additional Lathrop information.
6. "The Mayflower Descendant, A Quarterly Maga-

zine of Pilgrim Genealogy and History." The authority for final determination of the John Alden and John Howland lines.

3

Probably the most frequent question asked of any Hamilton genealogist concerns the relation of General Alexander Hamilton to the particular family being investigated. Previous to 1907, very little information was available on the ancestry of Alexander Hamilton. W. M. Clemens carried it back but two generations. It was a matter of common knowledge, however, that all Hamiltons of England and Scotland had a common origin.

In 1907, Henry Whittemore established the two missing generations which connected Alexander Hamilton with the main Hamilton family. Andrew Hamilton was the father of David Hamilton, who was sent to America by Cromwell, as previously narrated. Another son of Andrew was Alexander Hamilton, who had a son Alexander, who had a son Alexander,—the last named being born at the Grange, Ayrshire, Scotland, and married in 1730. His son, James Hamilton, was born in Ayrshire, went to St. Christopher, West Indies, and died in 1779. His son was General Alexander Hamilton, born on the island of Nevis, January 11, 1757, and said to have been the founder of American finance.

1. "The Hamilton Family in America," by W. M. Clemens.
2. "American History Magazine," V. 2, 1907, p. 558. Article by Henry W. Whittemore on "Alexander Hamilton and his Ancestry."

PART FOUR



Captain G. Dwight Hamilton, from a photograph

I

From the Family Bible of James Tompson Hamilton, now in the possession of Charles Gurdon Hamilton, Altadena, California:

MARRIAGES

James T. Hamilton and Jane E. Stoney were united in marriage at Ogden Center, N. Y., Dec. 25th, 1855, by Wm. A. Fox, their pastor.

Married Oct. 25, 1888, by Rev. H. Happell, at the residence of the bride's parents in Clinton, Dwight S. Hamilton and Edith Harden.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 25, by Rev. W. J. Clark, W. L. Hamilton and May E. Rogers, both of Clinton.

Married at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Wm. Clark, C. G. Hamilton and Sara Guest, Nov. 27th, 1890, both of Clinton.

Married at her Mother's residence, Ernest F. Warner and Jennie B. Hamilton May 20th, 1903, Clinton, Wis.

BIRTHS

Wm. Stoney born Feb. 8th, 1801, Kilburn, Yorkshire, England.

more common. General thoughts about who would
and wouldn't make it were mostly left to self and
individual choice.

My first impression was that the students I met
at the school were very much like myself in terms
of their interests and hobbies. They were very
interested in computers, video games, and the like. They
also seemed to have a strong sense of individuality
and independence, which I found quite refreshing.

The school itself was quite small, with only about
100 students. This made it feel like a close-knit
community, where everyone knew each other well.
The teachers were very approachable and seemed to
be willing to help students with any questions or
problems they had.

In conclusion, my first impressions of the school
were very positive. It was a great place to learn
and grow, and I am looking forward to returning

Mary Barker born Nov. 25th, 1799, at North Cowton, Yorkshire, England.

James T. Hamilton born in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 31st, 1829.

Jane E. Stoney born in Ogden, Mo. Co., N. Y., Jan. 28th, 1836.

Gurdon Hamilton born in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 13th, 1803.

Celinda K. Jones born in Norwich, Conn., July 30th, 1809.

Charles Gurdon Hamilton, born in Ogden, Mo. Co., N. Y., Oct. 26th, 1857.

Lewis Willie Hamilton born in Mo. Co., N. Y., May 4th, 1860.

Dwight Stoney Hamilton, born in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 6th, 1864.

James Alexander Hamilton, born in Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 26, 1867.

Jennie Belle Hamilton, born in Clinton, Rock Co., Wis., Feb. 3rd, 1876. (Note: 1875 was scratched out and 1876 was substituted, by J. B. H. W. The original entry was correct, says C. G. H.)

DEATHS

At Clinton, Rock Co., Wis., James T. Hamilton died Nov. 5th, 1881, aged 52 years, eleven months, five days.

Jane E. Stoney Hamilton died Aug. 27, 1911, at Clinton, Wis., aged 75 years, 6 months, and twenty-nine days.

William Stoney died in Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 26th, 1848, aged 47 years, 3 mo., 6 days.

Mary Stoney Berridge died in Clinton, Rock Co., Wis., Sept. 28th, 1883, aged 85 y., 10 m., 3 d.

Died at Ogden Center, Feb. 16th, 1881, Gurdon Hamilton, aged 78 years.

At Ogden Center, June 26th, 1889, Celinda K. Hamilton, aged 81 years.

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The research which prompted this volume did not concern itself with the living members of the family. Consequently the following is but a bare and incomplete outline, for convenience and not for reference.

William Stoney and Mary Barker (later Berridge)

 Jane
 Elizabeth
 Mary?
 William?
 Jane E.

Gurdon Hamilton and Celinda K. Jones

 James Tompson
 G. Dwight
 Lewis
 Mary
 Emmeline

James Tompson Hamilton and Jane E. Stoney

 Charles Gurdon
 Willey
 Dwight Stoney
 James Alexander
 Jennie Belle

G. Dwight Hamilton
 Frederick
 Albert

Lewis Hamilton
 Willey

Mary Hamilton and R. A. Kneeland
 Austin

Emmeline Hamilton and George H. Smith
 Emmeline Smith Carpenter

Charles Gurdon Hamilton and Sara Guest
Elizabeth Gurdon
Charles Maynard
Willey Hamilton and Mae Rogers
Palmer
Leonard
Dwight Stoney Hamilton and Pearl Blake
James Alexander
James Alexander Hamilton and Nettie Rogers
Roger
Jennie Belle Hamilton and Earnest F. Warner
Charles Hamilton
Jane Elizabeth
Janet Isabel
Willey Hamilton (Son of Lewis)
Anna (Tuttle)
George
Gladys
Elizabeth Gurdon Hamilton and Robert Magatagan
Betty Jane
Palmer Hamilton and Dorothy
Marion

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- "Manual of the Presbyterian Church In Ogden."
- "Americana," V. 16.
- "New England Historical and Genealogical Register."
- "Register of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of California."
- "The Mayflower Descendant."

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

- Notebook of William Stoney.
- Mrs. Emmeline Carpenter: Correspondence.
- Dr. W. Henry Cooke: Interview.
- Mrs. May Hamilton: Interview.

Mr. Charles Gurdon Hamilton: Interview.
Newspaper, published near Ogden, 1878; Narrative of
Gurdon Hamilton Anniversary.
Newspaper, published near Ogden, 1881: Obituary of
Gurdon Hamilton.
Newspaper of Rochester, 1911: Obituary of Capt. G.
Dwight Hamilton.
"The Spencerport Star," May 24, 1923.
Family Bible of James Tompson Hamilton.

Should anyone engage in further research along the lines of the present volume, the following list might prove of value. It consists of a few of the books and periodicals which deal with Hamilton ancestry, but which contain no essential data other than that given in the previous pages.

Bailey's Early Connecticut Marriages.
Birnie's Account of the Hamiltons of Broomhill.
Burke's Romance of the Aristocracy.
Crowell's History of Barrington Township and Vicinity.
Cutter's American Biography, v. 6, 18, and 21.
Downs' History of Lebanon, N. H.
Eaton's Church of England in Nova Scotia.
Holmes' Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families.
Leslie's History of Groton, Me.
Little's Genealogical Memoirs of Maine.
Miller's History of Colchester Co.
Molyneux's History of the Eaton Families.
Nash's List of Folks 80 Years Old in Conn.
Parker's Landmarks of Albany Co.
Pilcher's Historical Sketches.
Savage's Genealogical Directory of New England.
Wise's Colonel John Wise.
Young's History of Warsaw.
"American History Magazine," v. 2.

"D. A. R. Magazine," v. 60.
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Diary of Joshua Hempstead.
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Frater--Ave atque Vale

